The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth street.

TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (once a week) to regular subscribers (not over 1 year), $10 00, payable monthly.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per year (in advance), $2 50; Clubs of Twenty and over $2 00 per copy; one publication copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

No names will be entered unless accompanied by the cash, and in the instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1876. NO. 67.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—A subscriber takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or neglecting and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

5. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE ED. TOR.

6. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

THE LATEST.

Drift of Opinion at Washington.

The Course of South Carolina Returning Board Sustained

Action of Supreme Court Unwarranted.

Chamberlain Will Resist Its Orders by Force if Necessary

Plenty of Troops on the Ground.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1876.

The action of the Returning Board of South Carolina meets with very general approval here. The course of the Supreme Court is considered in official quarters as wholly indefensible. The order to count the votes as cast and directing the board to report the result was considered as virtually taking possession of the returns. Upon an investigation of the law in the matter, it is conceded that the court was entirely without jurisdiction in the first place, and has no power to reconvene the board nor to interfere with its action. It is ascertained through private advices that Governor Chamberlain, if necessary, will resist by force any attempts on the part of the court to interfere. There is a sufficient force of troops in South Carolina to prevent any illegal interference with the members of the late board. The orders under which the military in South Carolina are now acting are sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Board of Canvassers and the Supreme Court—Views of Governor Chamberlain—The Court Orders the Board to Reconvene—Wade Hampton Has Faith In the Court.

COLUMBIA, November 23.—Considerable excitement is reported throughout the State, but there has been no demonstration of violence. The action of the Board of State Canvassers is considered final by the Republicans, while the Democrats claim it has no effect because the whole question was in the hands of the Supreme Court and the board is guilty of contempt. They express a determination to continue in the courts and bring matters to a conclusion there. Last night the Democratic counsel served a writ of mandamus issued yesterday by the court on the officials composing the board. The Supreme Court will meet to-morrow to hear the return of the board.

H. W. Purvis, Adjutant and Inspector General, and member of the Board of Canvassers, says he has resigned his office.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *World's* correspondent at Columbia interviewed Governor Chamberlain yesterday upon the action of the Board of Canvassers and the Supreme Court. The Governor sustained the action of the board and says that under the law, which is mandatory, it could do nothing else but adjourn. The law says that it shall sit ten days. The board organized on Friday, the 10th, at twelve M., and, omitting Sundays, the ten days had expired at twelve to-day. The Governor says that the board did only its duty in certifying the election of Hayes and Wheeler electors and in throwing out the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The Governor does not admit the power of the Supreme Court to control the action of the board during the time of its existence, but is certain that the court has no power to extend that time. He also insists that the board has not been guilty of contempt because the court in all its proceedings has put no restraining order on the board.

When asked what would be the effect of the action of the board, the Governor said he was not certain, but thought it might be the opening act in a large drama, in which the whole nation might be called upon to take a hand. He asked his opinion of the Supreme Court's action, the Governor said he "would not question motives, but would only say that they had acted in a feeble and temporizing manner. If it had made a restraining order in the first place, such action as the board had taken to-day would clearly place the members in contempt.

"United States Judge Bond is here, but for what purpose I do not know. I don't know that it is the intention of the Republicans to carry the matter to the Federal courts, but it is my impression that any duties of the board affecting the election of members of Congress or Presidential electors might be taken up by the United States courts if the State Supreme Court should take any action hereafter that would affect, or threaten to affect, the Presidential electors, or members of Congress. I think it likely that the jurisdiction of the United States Court could interfere to protect members of the board, on the ground that they were in the discharge of Federal duties, and having discharged them according to law, could not be punished for contempt by the State court." In answer to the question whether the United States Court could in any way interfere with State matters, the Governor said: "The court might say that an order to reconvene the Board of Canvassers for any purpose would affect the Federal officials, and might interfere and stop such proceedings. If the Legislature, as it finally organized, should throw out certain counties whose returns have been attacked, because of alleged frauds, and by their action I should be elected, I would certainly stick. It is my opinion that by an honest count, I have not less than 8,000 majority."

The correspondent asked the Governor what would be his course if two Legislatures should meet next Tuesday, to which he replied he did not know, but supposed it it came to that the Federal Government would interfere, as it had done in similar cases, and settle the matter one way or the other.

The correspondent afterward saw General Hampton, who takes the matter quite coolly, and says he has no fears of the result. He maintains that the Board of Canvassers are clearly in contempt, and has faith in the power of the Supreme Court to compel a fair count. To-day the court has issued an order reconvening the Board of Canvassers to-day. A member of the board assures the correspondent that he will not obey it.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A Columbia dispatch to the *Herald* says: The action of the Canvassing Board is based upon the law which requires the canvas of the vote to be performed in ten days, which time expired at twelve o'clock. The same dispatch gives the following as the action of the board before adjourning on the question as to whether the statement of the county canvassers of Laurens county should be included in the statement and the determination of the board. The vote was: Yeas, two; nays, three. Those voting in the negative were the Adjutant and Inspector General, Comptroller General and State Treasurer. Those voting in the affirmative were the Secretary of State and Attorney General. On the question relating to the county of Edgefield, all of the members of the board voted for its exclusion, except the Secretary of State.

The *Times'* Columbia dispatch says: The court adjourned till Friday to hear the arguments for and against the new mandamus prayed for by the Democratic counsel in reference to the returns for Presidential electors. In the meantime the Board of Canvassers, who held their session at the other end of the capitol, had taken action, which will greatly simplify it if does not render unnecessary any further proceedings before the court in reference to their powers and duties. The law of South Carolina, as interpreted by the board and always acted upon heretofore, required the county canvassers to make their work as State canvassers within ten days from the time they commence their session, Sundays excepted. The time expired at noon to-day. The law was a reference of opinion among statutes, but at all events there is no law, and there has been no order of the court requiring them to sit longer than the ten days they have been acquainted to sit. The board therefore completed its work and adjourned *sine die* at the expiration of that time, and is no longer in existence.

The board gives as a reason for their adjournment *sine die*—First, that the statute, as they interpret it, required them to do so, and second, that if they had not done it the Democrats might hereafter claim that they have no power to issue certificates, because the time for them to do it has expired. In other words, it was done to prevent the possibility of the Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretense that the board had not complied with the law.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Board Yesterday—More Protests.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The board met at 11:50. Present for the Democratic, Messrs. Palmer, Bigler, Trumbull, Julian and G. B. Smith. For the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Stevenson, Parker, Clarke and Farwell. Judge Spofford, of the counsel for Democratic candidates, submitted the following:

"The undersigned, of the counsel for candidates on the Democratic Conservative ticket, respectfully represent that they are informed and believe that the supervisors of registration for fourteen parishes had not filed their returns here at the time the board adjourned yesterday that many of those returns are, and have been for some time, in the city of New Orleans in the hands of Republican supervisors or of a Republican candidate for Congress; that proof of this fact appears in the affidavits filed relative to the parishes of Ouachita, Lafayette, East Baton Rouge, Red River, Franklin and others; that it appears from the statements made by General G. C. Anderson before the board on Monday last, that the returns for St. Landry were in New Orleans on that day, though reported not filed yesterday, wherefore the undersigned move that the supervisors or other persons holding said returns be ordered to bring the same before this board of returning officers forthwith."

The annexed proof shows that M. J. Grady, Supervisor for Ouachita, has had his returns here in the city for a week past; that J. A. Veazy, Supervisor for Lafayette, had his returns here a week ago; that F. A. Clover, Supervisor for East Baton Rouge, has been here with his returns for ten days past; that A. W. Caroughe, Supervisor of Red River, has been here with his returns for seven days past; that W. H. McKay, Supervisor of Franklin, forwarded his returns on the 12th inst., and is now in the city, and that George Smith, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district, is in the city of New Orleans, and brought with him from Shreveport and has had, and still has, under his control some of the returns from Red River parish, and said Fourth district returns and the annexed copy of the circular letter to the supervisors of registration from J. M. A. Jewett, Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, show that they were instructed to bring the Republican vote of their parishes up to a presented figure.

"In the opinion of General Anderson, the President of the board instructed the Secretary to issue orders to all supervisors in the city to file their returns immediately.

"A request was made by the Democratic counsel that they be notified as to the order in which the contested parishes would be taken up, so that they might have time to summon witnesses from the distant parts of the State.

President Wells said the rules governing the board could not be changed, that notice would be given when a contested parish was to be considered, but that there was no order established. It was agreed that the parish of East Baton Rouge should be the first contested parish taken up.

General Anderson rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from a newspaper, and said: I wish the public to know, and also the editor who has probably not read the act under which this board is acting (act of the 25th of November, 1872), that since that time when I resigned my position as a member of the Returning Board on account of being a candidate for the Senate, the law has been changed. Now, for the information of the gentlemen present and others, I will say that the law under which I was acting in 1870 and 1872 is different from the law under which I am acting at present. The act (November 28, 1872) does not state, as the act of 1870 stated, that no candidate will be eligible to sit on the Returning Board. Under the act of 1870 the Attorney General, Governor John Lynch, Gregory Lougerest and myself were members of the Returning Board. I did not act on the board which returned Governor Kellogg or Governor McEnery, but after the act in 1872 was signed by Governor Warmouth, it was required to be composed of five persons, elected by the Senate, that the board should consist of a majority of members, which established a quorum, and in case of no quorum by death or otherwise, then vacancies were to be filled by the residue of the board of returning officers. Now, it appears that the session of the Returning Board following this act, which was in January or February, I don't recollect what date the election took place—

Gov. Wells—February.

General Anderson, continuing—At any rate, the act became a law on the 28th of November, 1872. The Senate not being in session then, at the succeeding session the Senate elected the following officers: Governor Wells, John Lynch, General Longstreet, G. Casanare and Louis M. Kenner. Subsequently, Mr. Lynch having resigned, J. [illegible] Anderson was elected by the board one of its members. That is all the law says on the subject, and now I am acting under this law, and there is nothing in this law said about a man being disqualified on the ground of being a candidate. If there was I wouldn't be sitting here present in the board. Furthermore, I acknowledge my competitor was elected, but, however, wish the public to understand that I am not acting under the same law as I did in 1870 when I testified I was ineligible under that law. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

Judge Spofford—Mr. President, I wish to present a motion in writing, with a statement of reasons.

Governor Wells—Is it lengthy?

Judge Spofford—No, very short.

Governor Wells—Read it, then.

Pending the reading of Judge Spofford's motion, General Anderson remarked in regard to those returns from the parishes of St. Landry that they were not in the city because he had ascertained upon the arrival of the steamer at Trenton yesterday evening that the supervisor with the returns and a good many gentlemen, Republicans and Democrats, had been detained on account of low water at the mouth of Red river.

Judge Spofford—However, that does not affect the motion. I file that motion with the accompanying affidavit, and I ask the board to take action upon it. I merely suggest the fact of this conduct on the part of the supervisor; and it should receive some further attention from the board as a breach of law and an informality.

Governor Wells—If you will accompany your statement with the facts and point them out—

Judge Spofford—I have done this, sir.

Governor Wells—If you have evidence of that fact, we will take steps to get the returns here; but we have no authority to act. However, we will assume the authority, if we are convinced that officers are here with returns, it is their duty to file the returns here, and there is no authority by which we can force these gentlemen here.

Judge Spofford—I bring the fact to the attention of the board. I will also file a motion in writing in regard to the order in which the board might prescribe the taking up of contested parishes. I don't care whether the board take them up alphabetically or not, but I want to know what contested parishes will be taken up first.

Governor Wells—We will inform you whenever we will take up the contested parishes.

Judge Spofford—But can't the board state what parishes will be taken up first, so that we can have our witnesses present?

General Anderson—I would suggest that we commence with Baton Rouge as being the most convenient to the city.

Judge Spofford—East Baton Rouge?

General Anderson—Yes, sir. I shall recommend that myself. I don't know what course the board will pursue.

Judge Spofford—I think that is only a reasonable request.

Governor Wells—We will take up East Baton Rouge first. However, we will have to be governed by the length of the evidence that will be introduced; and we want to open a few of the contested parishes to see the extent of the evidence, and we will take them up so as to get through with the less contested ones. We would prefer that. We cannot well answer until we see what is the contest in the parishes.

Judge Spofford—Will the board tell us what day East Baton Rouge will be taken up?

Governor Wells—We may take it up to-day or to-morrow. However, if we find some difficulty in the parishes we will open where there are contests, we will pass on to another until you can get your witnesses.

General Anderson—I would suggest that we issue an order or request to every supervisor in the city who has not filed his returns to do so immediately.

Governor Wells—That will be done. Issue the order at once.

General Anderson—Every one we can find will certainly receive a notice of that.

Governor Wells—All supervisors in the city will be required to do so at once.

Colonel Zacharie—I have a communication from Colonel Bush in relation to that.

Governor Wells—Is it long?

Colonel Zacharie—No, sir, it is very short.

Colonel Zacharie read a letter from Colonel Bush, Vice President of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, pressing upon the board the necessity of appointing Dr. Kennedy on the board, if the proceedings are to be conducted in a spirit of fairness and justice. A request for representation among the clerks was also made.

Governor Wells—Let me interrupt you for a moment as to the word "vacancies." You use that in the plural.

Colonel Zacharie then changed the term to "vacancy."

Governor Wells—The clerical force has been completed.

Colonel Zacharie—I understand that when the papers in the parish of Lafourche were opened yesterday, there were some objections entered in regard to poll No. 2. I wish to inform the board that we have proof and evidence in regard to the condition of affairs. We have also a certified copy of the affidavits of the commissioners at that poll filed in the Clerk's office.

Governor Wells—If you desire that to go before the board, there is no objection.

Colonel Zacharie—There is also accompanying that an affidavit in regard to the conduct of the supervisor in charge of a box from poll No. 10, who, it was stated, was intoxicated, and that box was not sealed, etc. I have an official certified copy from the clerk's office where the document was filed. I have a statement of the gentleman delivering the box, and of the constable accompanying him. I would like to state in justice to the gentleman who is charged with having been intoxicated that he does not indulge in intoxicating liquor, and is borne out by the affidavits of several gentlemen.

Governor Wells—We have also from that parish statements in regard to this matter which were furnished to us this morning.

Colonel Zacharie—I have a copy of a protest and objection against the vote of certain polls in the parish of Lafourche which I would ask the board to take into consideration, and affidavits in regard to fraudulent voting and non-giving of Democratic commissioners representation at the polls, establishing polls in isolated places and not publishing them according to law, and a statement of facts in connection with the election. I would like the board to take that into consideration, and fix the case for a particular day.

Mr. McGloin stated that the document he had died on Wednesday relating to the rules adopted by the board was not a protest, but a suggestion intended to induce the board to modify certain of the rules, especially the one referring to the reception of affidavits of officers of elections as *prima facie* evidence. He urged upon the board the necessity of taking the application for a modification of the rules under consideration.

Colonel Zacharie—I would like to ask the board for information. Can the Secretary inform us if the returns from the parish of Morehouse have been filed?

Governor Wells—The Secretary will get his book and see.

The Clerk—No, sir, the returns are not in.

Colonel Zacharie—Was not Morehouse one of the parishes reported in yesterday?

Clerk—I could not tell until I see.

Colonel Zacharie—I will ask the board to order the Secretary to furnish a report of what returns are positively in the hands of the board.

General Anderson—We will prepare one for you.

Judge Spofford—The parish of East Baton Rouge, I understand, will be the first taken up to day. I ask now that the gentleman may allow us to examine the papers and protests immediately.

Mr. McGloin—Mr. Chairman, pardon me for interrupting you. Was the request in regard to the opening of all returns granted or refused?

Governor Wells—We can't consent to open any returns which will be done here in public—I mean the entire public.

Colonel Zacharie—Then the request is not granted?

Governor Wells—We had a great many charges made against us in 1874 in consequence of having these opened and ready for the inspection of the entire public.

Mr. McGloin—How does the board consider the question of completing the count?

Governor Wells—The electoral vote must be completed by the 6th of December.

Mr. McGloin—There are several parishes in which there are contests which will require six or seven days to communicate with and get people down here as witnesses. How are we to protect our interest if we receive only two or three days' notice? We will not have time to bring our witnesses down here. I suggest the fact to your honorable body in order that you might grant the request to open the papers.

Governor Wells—Well, I don't see how that is. As a practical matter you have your witnesses at court ready when your case comes up, have your witnesses here now without any request on our part. We will furnish you with a list of them whenever there is a contest. You know the nature of a contest.

Mr. McGloin—I beg to differ with you in regard to your idea of proceedings in a contest. As a matter of fact, we have the record before us, and we know the character of the demand against us, and we know what testimony we have to bring to meet that demand. If we are sueing we know the nature of our proceedings. We know the proof necessary to establish our claims.

Governor Wells—That is very true, yet you know there is a contest, and you ought to be prepared to meet it.

Mr. McGloin—But we don't know what the nature of the contest is until we see the papers. If a man claims one thousand dollars, we must ascertain if his claim is based on a promisory note or for a horse. We know the nature of suits presented to us, but we want to know the nature of them.

Judge Spofford—I understand that we are authorized to examine the contested parishes.

Governor Wells—The seals have not been broken. We are going on with the uncontested parishes. When we are through the non-contested parishes, we will go on with the others.

Judge Spofford—We can come in and see the seals broken?

Governor Wells—Oh, yes.

General Anderson—Oh, no.

Governor Wells—We break the seals ourselves.

Judge Spofford—We can have admission and see them opened?

Governor Wells—No, sir; when the papers are examined—

Judge Spofford—Then as soon as they have been examined by you we can have access to them?

Governor Wells—Yes, sir.

Judge Spofford—Then, I understand we shall have the privilege of inspecting them before any action is taken?

Governor Wells and General Anderson (together)—Yes, yes, that is what we mean.

The room was then cleared of all outsiders, and the board went into executive session.

Governor Wells—Bring the returns from Madison parish.

Colonel Zacharie—I believe there is no contest from Madison. The returns of this parish were brought in. The packages (two) were indorsed "parish of Madison, election returns, Philip Joseph, Supervisor. Duly sealed. No post mark."

Governor Wells—What is written upon the other package?

General Anderson—It has the same superscription (opening package). I suppose it is the consolidated return. In one of the packages an envelop was found, containing affidavits and a statement.

General Anderson, reading—"Consolidated statement, parish of Madison. Remarks—The election was held at different points in conformity to law, except at poll eight, from which I have no return, in regard to which you will find supplemental report. (Signed) Philip Joseph, Supervisor of Registration. Sworn to this 13th day of November, 1876. P. J. Watson, Clerk of Thirteenth Judicial District Court."

Mr. G. B. Smith—Is that supplemental report attached to that?

General Anderson—No, this report states that the election was held properly and in accordance with the law. Now the supplemental report says that at poll eight the election was held properly and in accordance with the law up to the time the poll closed, which was six o'clock. When the counting of the votes commenced a body of armed men appeared, and presenting their guns and pistols at the heads of the commissioners, took forcible possession of the box and took it away, since which time it has not been seen or heard of. Nothing is known of the vote cast at this poll, except from the sworn statement of two commissioners present at that poll. Their statement gives the following: Kellogg 63, Burch 63, Marks 63, Sheldon 63, Levissee 63, Brewster 63, Jeffreon 63, Packard 63, Antoine 63; all other and parish officers 63.

Governor Palmer—Is that poll 8, Governor?

General Anderson—Poll 8, yes, sir.

Governor Wells—Did you ask for the poll list, General?

General Anderson—No, sir; shall we proceed with the count?

Governor Wells—We might complete the balance, and leave this poll over.

Here General Anderson read from the consolidated statement vote for Presidential electors, Kellogg 8,523; other Republicans about the same; now the Tilden electors—McEnery, 332; Wickliffe, 315; St. Martin, 331. Here is a little trouble. Three names are given in the place of Mr. Poshi, one is Felix P. Pochi, one is J. O. Pochi, one is J. B. "Pocher."

Governor Wells—How have they been summed up?

General Anderson—F. P. Pochis 103; J. O. Pochi, 158.

Governor Wells—What is the total of that?

General Anderson—332. It is evidently all intended for the same man; put him down 332, I suppose.

Governor Wells—Next is Deblane 306, next is Secretary, William M. Seay, it makes no difference, 309; Cobb 331, Kress 316. This is without taking into consideration poll 8.

William Smith—You mean you take poll 8 into consideration?

General Anderson—No, sir; poll 8 is not in consideration?

Governor Palmer—I would like to state that there is a return from poll 8, and the result is nearly the same as you have.

General Anderson—What do you find for Kellogg?

Governor Palmer—293. There is no return for poll 9 here. What have you got from poll 9? You say 236.

General Anderson—No, we will look at poll 8.

Governor Palmer—I can see how it is; they have poll 9 here in place of poll 8.

Mr. Kenner—236.

General Anderson—Look for McEnery on the same poll.

Mr. Kenner—McEnery 119.

Governor Palmer—I think it shows fully that this return of poll 9 was placed in the column of poll 8.

General Anderson—Yes, sir, because all the Kellogg electors have 236, and all the Tilden electors 49. That is in poll 9, Packard 2,500, Mr. Nicholls 257.

To Governor Wells—Wells, will we consider the supplemental poll or not?

Governor Wells—Not for the present. We will require evidence.

General Anderson—What shall we take up now.

Governor Wells—I have ordered Union and Natchitoches. Mr. Zacharie has protested against the count of Natchitoches. We can see better if we are to be delayed, and send for Mr. Zacharie if it is necessary. The bringing of returns from Natchitoches and Union was delayed over fifteen minutes; pending the waiting a communication was read from J. S. Richardson, United States Supervisor, asking the privilege of being present at the counting of votes of Madison.

General Anderson—This comes too late. The count has already been made.

Governor Wells—Yes sir, it is too late. We have already passed on it.

Returns from Union parish were then brought up.

General Anderson—Two packages forwarded by mail, postmarked November 10. Any protest against this?

Mr. Casseave—I don't know.

The packages were then opened, and upon examination found to be properly certified and sworn to.

General Anderson—Presidential electors—Kellogg 94, all Hayes electors 94.

Mr. Smith—Is that in the parish?

General Anderson—Now for the Tilden electors—McEnery 1,465, &c.; for Governor, Packard 8, Nichols 1,505 votes. Let us look at the returns from the polls. Take poll 2 or 3?

Mr. Kenner—Poll 3.

General Anderson—Yes, I just want to look and see.

Mr. Kenner—Poll 3—McEnery 130.

General Anderson—That is right.

Mr. Kenner—Deblanc 138, Seay 133, Cobb 133, Kress 133, Nichols, for Governor, 133.

General Anderson—That is right. The other side gets nothing. Now give us poll 2.

Mr. Kenner—Poll 2—McEnery 44.

General Anderson—That's right.

Mr. Kenner—Wickliffe 44, St. Martin 44, all the way 44 for Tilden electors. Nichols gets for Governor 44.

General Anderson—That's right. After some further examination the returns were pronounced correct and another parish was taken up.

The board to-day completed the canvass of only three parishes, as follows: Natchitoches—Tilden 1,761, Hayes 2,096; Union—Tilden 1,403, Hayes 94; Iberville—Tilden 967, Hayes 2,297. At one poll at Natchitoches, the board threw out 542 votes for three Republican electors, and 173 votes for three Democratic electors, on account of informalities. The vote for five Republican electors in Natchitoches is 1,558. In Iberia the five Republican electors received only 1,858 votes, instead of 2,297, owing to the omission of names on ballots. The board will probably take up the contested parishes to-morrow.

FLORIDA.

Democratic Interpretation of the Election Laws.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Attorney General Cocke, of Florida, telegraphed to the *Herald* in answer to an inquiry respecting the powers and duties of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, also respecting the claims of Governor Stearns to canvass the votes of the people of that State for Presidential electors, and also respecting the delay to begin the canvassing of the vote of the State as follows:

First—Governor Stearns has no authority under the laws of Florida to canvass the vote for Presidential electors.

Second—The State Board of Canvassers is constituted by the laws of Florida (act of February 27, 1872), consisting of the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Comptroller General. The same act requires the votes to be canvassed by the first named member of the board, to wit—the Secretary of State. It also requires and makes it the duty of the members of the Board of Canvassers to assemble and proceed with the canvass of the returns which he has received. This has been published for months past by the returns voted for at the latest election. Moreover, the members of the board have each been commanded by a competent court of this State to show cause why they should not go on with their duty.

The continuance of such delay on the part of the Secretary of State would have the misfortune of preventing proofs of alleged fraud from being exhibited before the board as a ground for purging the returns, or possibly of preventing the organization of Presidential electors of Florida from being cast in conformity to the will of the people.

TALLAHASSEE, November 23.—The court before which the case of the injunction against the Governor and the mandamus against the Returning Board was to be tried, met this morning. The court room was crowded. The Governor's counsel, through counsel, an affidavit in which he stated that he had never made up his mind to canvass the vote, and had never said to any one that he had done so; that even up to the present writing he had not decided that he was empowered to canvass the votes.

Democratic counsel, disregarding this affidavit, argued that the Governor had no right to canvass the electoral vote, and that such right resided in the Canvassing Board, and further that the court did not have jurisdiction over the Governor, not in restraining him from doing what he was empowered by law to do, but in restraining him from performing an act he had no right to perform under the law.

General Barlow replied on behalf of the Governor, and sustained the jurisdiction of the court. He said that an injunction issued against the Governor by a judge of the bench would have no more effect than if it were issued against an individual. He abjured the Judge to carefully consider the risk he ran in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any ministerial procedure, if the Governor was determined to resist it. General Barlow did not enter into the merits of the case, but based his argument upon the lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court. At the close of his argument the court adjourned. The decision will probably be rendered to-morrow.

There is some excitement in the city. It is very generally believed the Governor will not obey the injunction, even if issued to-morrow. The Republicans all deny that the court has a shadow of jurisdiction. The Secretary of State says this evening that three counties, Duval, Brevard and Lafayette, have not yet been heard from.

KENTUCKY.

And Now the Dark and Bloody is in a Muddle.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Some interest has been excited by the manner in which the votes were cast in the State of Kentucky in the recent election. The law of the State provides that the voting shall be *viva voce*. It seems that most of the voting in Covington and Newport, at least, was for Tilden and Hendricks and Hayes and Wheeler direct, without any reference to electors. Some of the voters stated, in an interview, that they didn't know the names of the electors. Whether this irregularity will be considered in determining the general result or not, is not definitely known.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Concerning to-night's press dispatch from Cincinnati in regard to the reported action of both Republicans and Democrats in Newport and Covington to vote for electors, prominent men here say that as the vote for President in Kentucky is *viva voce*, the names of all the electors being printed on the poll books, it has been the custom of two commissioners at each poll. Their statement gives the following: Kellogg 63, Burch 63, Marks 63, Sheldon 63, Levissee 63, Brewster 63, Jeffreon 63, Packard 63, Antoine 63; all other and parish officers 63.

Governor Palmer—Is that poll 8, Governor?

General Anderson—Poll 8, yes, sir.

Governor Wells—Did you ask for the poll list, General?

General Anderson—No, sir; shall we proceed with the count?

Governor Wells—We might complete the balance, and leave this poll over.

Here General Anderson read from the consolidated statement vote for Presidential electors, Kellogg 8,523; other Republicans about the same; now the Tilden electors—McEnery, 332; Wickliffe, 315; St. Martin, 331. Here is a little trouble. Three names are given in the place of Mr. Poshi, one is Felix P. Pochi, one is J. O. Pochi, one is J. B. "Pocher."

Governor Wells—How have they been summed up?

General Anderson—F. P. Pochis 103; J. O. Pochi, 158.

Governor Wells—What is the total of that?

General Anderson—332. It is evidently all intended for the same man; put him down 332, I suppose.

Governor Wells—Next is Deblanc 306, next is Secretary, William M. Seay, it makes no difference, 309; Cobb 331, Kress 316. This is without taking into consideration poll 8.

William Smith—You mean you take poll 8 into consideration?

General Anderson—No, sir; poll 8 is not in consideration?

Governor Palmer—I would like to state that there is a return from poll 8, and the result is nearly the same as you have.

General Anderson—What do you find for Kellogg?

Governor Palmer—293. There is no return for poll 9 here. What have you got from poll 9? You say 236.

General Anderson—No, we will look at poll 8.

Governor Palmer—I can see how it is; they have poll 9 here in place of poll 8.

Mr. Kenner—236.

General Anderson—Look for McEnery on the same poll.

Mr. Kenner—McEnery 119.

Governor Palmer—I think it shows fully that this return of poll 9 was placed in the column of poll 8.

General Anderson—Yes, sir, because all the Kellogg electors have 236, and all the Tilden electors 49. That is in poll 9, Packard 2,500, Mr. Nicholls 257.

To Governor Wells—Wells, will we consider the supplemental poll or not?

Governor Wells—Not for the present. We will require evidence.

General Anderson—What shall we take up now.

Governor Wells—I have ordered Union and Natchitoches. Mr. Zacharie has protested against the count of Natchitoches. We can see better if we are to be delayed, and send for Mr. Zacharie if it is necessary. The bringing of returns from Natchitoches and Union was delayed over fifteen minutes; pending the waiting a communication was read from J. S. Richardson, United States Supervisor, asking the privilege of

THE ARMY.

General Sherman's Annual Report.

Operations During the Year---Where the Troops Are, and What They Are Doing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1876.

General Sherman, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says: By the assignment of Major General Schofield to the superintendency of the Military Academy, that institution is made to equal that of a division command, and West Point should rightfully constitute a military department, so that its superintendent, as the commanding general of a department, may exercise all the powers and functions of such commander, especially to order general court martial, to approve or disapprove their findings, and to execute all sentences not specially reserved by the articles of war to the President and Secretary of War. The Military Academy, in addition to its well established character as a literary and scientific school, should form the model for an army, and the habits of the youth trained therein should be in exact accordance with what experience has demonstrated to be necessary for the efficient government of an army in the field. General Sherman says the academy, under General Schofield's administration, will take rank among the first educational establishments of the world.

The aggregate force of the army now consists of 25,331 men, all of whom are actively employed as though war existed. By the sub-division of territory, every foot of the country is under supervision of a general officer near at hand, with a part of the army proportioned to the supposed necessity to maintain order and peace, whereby the settlement of the country may progress and civil officers be enabled to enforce the laws of the United States. In the military division of the Atlantic there are no hostile Indians, but troops have been actively employed in aiding the United States marshals in enforcing the revenue laws and in protecting the weak against the prejudices of the strong in the frequent cases of civil elections. These duties call for the highest qualities of firmness and prudence, and I am sure the behavior of the troops in every instance has commanded the respect of all men. The care and preservation of public property and of the sea coast forts is a chief duty of the troops.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The chief military events of the year have transpired in the military division of the Missouri, where a state of actual war has existed for many years, and still continues. I am not yet in possession of General Sheridan's report, but in anticipation of its receipt will endeavor to give a concise account of the chief events which have transpired from the reports and letters received during their progress.

MEXICAN RAIDS ON TEXAS.

In the Department of the Gulf the troops under General Augur have been shifted from place to place in aid of the civil authorities, under the same state of facts as in the Department of the South, with similar results, and have always used their power with consummate discretion and good judgment. On the Texas frontier, especially the Mexican border, has long existed an unsatisfactory condition of affairs. Civil war has existed in Mexico for years. Mexico States, and each faction has at times sought asylum on this side of the Rio Grande; but from General Ord's letters and reports there seems to be organized system of robbery by small bands of Mexicans and Indians, who cross the Texas line, commit murders, steal horses and cattle, &c., and escape back with their stolen property to the other side, and here they are comparatively safe from pursuit from our troops, who rarely hear of the raid till it is too late to intercept it. I believe that no one supposes the authorities of the National Government of Mexico can by force put a stop to these raids, and it is probably carried on in spite of the better people on both sides of the border. There are now in Texas two regiments of cavalry, the Eighth and Tenth, which will be filled up as rapidly as possible to the maximum standard, also four companies of infantry, the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, which are necessarily very small under existing laws. With the present increased activity, these troops will suffice to protect the border from incursions which discourage settlement and are otherwise very irritating and embarrassing.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI

the Indians of New Mexico have been remarkably good, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes located on the reservation at and near Fort Sill have been exceptionally quiet this summer, though requiring for reasonable security to the Kansas frontier, pretty strong garrisons at Forts Hays, Dodge and Supply, and small garrisons along the Arkansas river and Kansas Pacific Railroad.

The chief events to which General Sherman refers are those relating to the war with the Sioux; and after giving a detailed history concerning the hostile conditions against them, and the death of Custer with his command, &c., General Sherman says Colonel Mason, of the Sixth Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, has started up the Missouri river for Fort Peck with four companies of his regiment, the balance of the forces, he is off Sitting Bull, who is reported by surrendered chiefs to have slipped out with thirty lodges of his especial followers during the recent cession. Dead Colonel Miles reports his purpose to replenish his supplies, to turn north and follow this last desperate band to the death. General Crook reorganized a new column at Fort Fetterman, with which he left on the 29th of October for another early winter campaign against that fraction of the hostile Sioux under Crazy Horse. General Sherman, in his last dispatch on this subject, uses this language, which I cordially indorse: "If successful, of which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in this country of any magnitude will be over forever." The same argument made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime, the Nez Perces can be tempted this year at the agencies, but I trust next year all the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri river near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at one-half the present cost, and where, if there be any chance to civilize them, the opportunity will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

HOME AGAIN.

Arrival of Boss Tweed—The Sheriff Pays His Respects.

SANDY HOOK, November 23.—The United States steamship Franklin was cast of Ocean Grove at 7:45 this morning.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The United States steamer Franklin, with Wm. M. Tweed, on board is expected to arrive at quarantine about noon.

SANDY HOOK, November 23.—The steamship Franklin is now lying off the light ship. There is a Government steamer alongside.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The steamship Franklin has anchored off Southwest Spit. Sheriff Connor has just boarded her.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1:30 P. M.—William M. Tweed was landed this afternoon at the foot of Grand street and North river, from the revenue cutter. He was taken in a carriage by the Sheriff, Undersheriff and Order of Arrest Clerk Stacy to Ludlow Street Jail, where he was admitted through the gate, and not by the office as usual. All he remarked on being admitted to his cell by Warden Watson was, "I thought I would come and see you again." No person was allowed to see him to-night, and no one but the watchman will be permitted to enter the corridor. The experience of his escape has made the officials of Ludlow street very watchful. He will be treated precisely as other prisoners, and allowed no privileges. His rooms are much smaller than those previously occupied, and are accessible only through the Warden's apartments.

Tweed was visited by his son, William M. Tweed, Jr., and an unknown person. They remained two hours. Tweed closed his door and refused to be seen. After supper he retired and was not visited again during the night. The prison is thronged by reporters, and prisoners, reporters and visitors are so mixed up that the Warden has hard work noting who is who. Tweed's delivery by the naval officers was made in the presence of District Attorney Phelps, United States District Attorney Bliss and Sheriff Conner. He was taken off the Franklin in the lower bay by the tug Catapela, and after the delivery was made Bliss and Phelps went on board the Franklin and left the Sheriff in full charge of the prisoner. Mr. Phelps says it was not decided yet whether the forgery suits would be pressed against Tweed. However, an order has been served on the Sheriff calling for the rearrest of Tweed, should he procure bail in the civil suits pending.

Probabilities for To-Day—Winds shift to south and east, colder followed by warmer, clear or hazy weather and falling barometer.

Robert Keys, eighteen years old, residing at West Manayunk, fell from a coal train on the Reading Railroad, at Clegg's farm,

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

THE *Post* is suffering from a severe attack of political epilepsy.

IT is a suggestive fact that TILDEN got 119 of his 184 electoral votes from the States lately in rebellion.

BOURBON-SODDEN Kentucky, too, seems to have committed an inspired blunder in the interest of human freedom.

POTTER, the Democratic tallow-dip who has been sputtering in the New York *Herald*, is an avowed believer in the right of secession.

FLORIDA has emerged from the mists of doubt and stands squarely Republican, the official majority of that State for HAYES and WHEELER being 763. Louisiana will snuff TILDEN out.

THE newly elected Legislature of South Carolina meets next Tuesday, and the Governor, under the law, must be inaugurated on the following Thursday. Bulldozer HAMPTON is out in the cold.

THE "Boss" is back at last, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will once more come to the front. The people of New York seem to be growing somewhat tired of this everlasting TWEED business, believing that the prosecutions have been intrusted to incompetent hands, who will never recover anything.

TILDEN'S vote came from States and 1 localities having 2,225,293 white male adult population, of which number 317,313, or 13.6 per cent., were unable to read or write. HAYES drew his vote from a population of which 6.6 per cent. only labored under this disability. This is a distinction with a difference.

THIS is the centennial year of blunders, and the Democrats have resolved to keep up with the times. It turns out that the Presidential electors for North Carolina were not chosen in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The law regulating the mode of appointing electors, prescribes that the names of the electors to be chosen shall be written on each ballot. As the names were printed on all the ballots instead of written, it is claimed that not one strictly legal vote for Presidential electors was thrown anywhere in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS is greatly troubled over the alarming increase of insanity in that State. Magnificent palaces, costing in one instance over $1,000,000, have been built, with all the modern improvements, including marble mantle pieces in the ward rooms, yet the insanity of the State increases. There now are over 4,000 insane in the State, not including the idiotic or demented. The prevailing idea is that the insane should be made to work on the farm; but perhaps the success of that farming ought to be measured by the sound heads restored to the community rather than the number of cabbages sent to the kitchen.

THE *Post* reproduces, "for the benefit of the COMMERCIAL," some extracts from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. What we had hoped it would have done, it has carefully avoided doing. It studiously omits those parts which apply, with such telling effects to the conduct of the White Liners and bull-dozers of the Democratic party, suppresses every word about the duty of the Government to confine each member of society within the limits of the law, and to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of person and property. Having given a part of the address, for our benefit, with it please give the portions cited for the benefit of its Democratic readers?

THE recent vote in Massachusetts has its lessons, from which the Republican party can learn some things of vital importance. During the past ten years the leaders of the party have alienated its members by their inconsistent action upon local questions, and the result, according to the official returns, now is that while the State has polled its largest vote, the Republican majority, at a Presidential election, is smaller than it has been in fifteen years. Since 1872 the Republicans have gained 16,428, or eleven per cent., and the Democrats 48,940, or eighty-two per cent. In comparison with 1868, the heaviest year till now, the total vote has increased 61,215, but the Republican majority has diminished 36,369.

THE electoral tickets voted for by the Democrats in a number of the counties of Indiana were elaborately gotten up with the heading, "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and Reform. Honest Government—Better Times." The question is now being raised as to the legality of such a ballot. The law says: "Section 23—All ballots which may be cast at any election hereafter held in the State shall be written or printed on plain white paper, without any distinguishing marks or other embellishments thereon, except the names of the candidates and the offices for which they are voted for, and inspectors of elections shall refuse all ballots offered of any other description: Provided, nothing herein shall disqualify the voter from writing his own name on the back thereof." This would seem to indicate its illegality.

THE shipments from the six principal lake ports from January 1st to November 18th this year were 120,128,809 bushels; in the same months of 1875 they were 112,152,847 bushels, and 137,646,927 bushels in 1874. The receipts of grain at the seven principal seaboard ports—Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans—up to November 11th, aggregate 143,069,307 bushels. In 1875 they were 119,226,015 bushels, and 125,167,719 bushels in 1874. The effect of the low freights prevailing during the season has been to divert shipments from the water routes to the rails. This has cut off the business so greatly needed by the vessel owners in order to keep freights at paying figures. During the entire season, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says, freights have been so low that no builder will have the temerity to replace with new vessels those lost or broken up.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the Democratic leaders now in that city are considerably agitated by a new theory, suggesting danger at a point which Republicans, apparently, had not thought of. The supposition is this: When the two Houses meet to count the electoral votes, Alabama will be called first. Suppose, then, Senator MORTON rises and objects to the vote of Alabama being counted, offering to furnish abundant testimony that there was no fair election. Can such objection be entertained and debated, or must the certificates, bearing the seal of the State, be considered final? It will be a dilemma for the Democrats of both Houses. Can Congress go back of those certificates, and inquire how they were obtained? If yes, in the case of Louisiana, why not in that of Alabama? If not to Alabama, that cuts them off from further inquiry as to Louisiana.

THE *Post*, the other day, having taken a correspondent's surmise as to how Judge TAFT would view the law in regard to the choice of electors who were ineligible, threw up its cap for that distinguished jurist, and vauntingly asked whether the "legal luminary of the COMMERCIAL" would have the hardihood "to assail Judge TAFT's ignorance." It so happened that the same day's issue of the city press contained an authentic statement of the Attorney General's views, which were precisely those advanced by the COMMERCIAL on the point at issue—namely: that a candidate who is defeated by the popular vote has no claim to the office to which his opponent, although ineligible, may have been chosen. Commenting upon the *Post*'s predicament, at the time, we remarked that, inasmuch as it had already overruled our own Supreme Court on the same question, it would make short work of Judge TAFT by declaring him "under the thumb of the dictator GRANT." It dropped the subject rather suddenly, and has not shown any stomach for legal disputation since.

It looked as though our little prophesy was going to fail, until yesterday, when lo! the following appeared:

Taft is just the man for the present emergency; he will give any opinion you want provided it is for Grantism.

Alas! poor TAFT. But yesterday he was the "upright judge;" to-day he is the "pliant tool." But yesterday he basked in the sunshine of the *Post*'s favor; to-day he is utterly blasted by its hot indignation. Fallen—fallen—forever fallen!

MR. POTTER'S LETTER.

We have not cumbered the columns of the COMMERCIAL with the extraordinary letter of CLARKSON N. POTTER; but since it is put forth as the presentation of Mr. TILDEN'S case, and of the course which will be adopted by his friends in case Mr. HAYES receives the votes of Florida and Louisiana, it becomes proper to state its substance. It may be remarked, at the outset, that Mr. POTTER is an able lawyer, a near neighbor and intimate personal friend of Mr. TILDEN, and for these reasons it is given out that his views are substantially those of Mr. TILDEN. Hence the importance attached to the letter, which, aside from these considerations, may be regarded as the views of a single individual of very strong partizan bias. The writer dwells at length upon the stale subject of election frauds in Louisiana under Republican rule, and then assumes in advance that TILDEN will be cheated out of that State, and HAYES thus declared to have received a majority of the electors. He then proceeds to discuss the proper methods of redress, under this assumed state of facts. A summary of his positions may be stated as follows:

1. The President of the Senate has no independent authority to count the votes and declare the result, being subject to the direction of Congress.

2. That it has been the uniform practice for Congress to claim and exercise a controlling influence over the court.

3. That disputed votes cannot constitutionally be counted without the concurrence by both Houses.

4. It is the clear and imperative duty of the House to be present at the count, and to assume and maintain that it can exclude fraudulent votes. If neither candidate has a majority, after the fraudulent votes are thrown out, the House must immediately thereafter elect a President.

5. The House, in a certain contingency, having the sole power to choose a President, is likewise the sole judge of that contingency. No officer or other body is required or authorized to notify it when that duty devolves upon it; for the reason that, being witnesses of what transpires, it needs no other information.

This, then, if we are to believe the outgivings of certain Democratic organs, is the revised scheme for preventing HAYES from being declared elected and inaugurated. It is TILDEN'S plan for electing TILDEN. It differs somewhat from some of the other plots which have been broached; and now, that the party has received semi-official instructions from headquarters, every subaltern in the service will govern himself accordingly. It must be understood, henceforth, that no Democrat must urge so foolish a thing as the absence of the House when the vote is to be counted. The Democratic House must be present in full force, because Mr. POTTER, speaking for Mr. TILDEN, confers upon it plenary power, in a certain contingency, to elect a President—and it is the sole judge of that contingency. Had such a letter emanated from any less obscure source, and been given to the public as the views of a single individual, it would have attracted no marked attention whatever. It might have been criticised as the vagaries of a smatterer in constitutional questions, but would certainly never have had the effect to put the whole press of the country upon serious inquiry. It is because it is supposed to embody the views of the present head center of the Democratic party, that it becomes at all worthy of consideration. The proposition is so utterly wild and revolutionary that it carries its own refutation with it. It assumes, in advance, that the count in certain States will be fraudulent; declares that objections votes cannot be counted without the concurrence of the House the power to throw out these disputed votes, and to declare at any moment when it may proceed to elect a President. It entirely ignores the Senate, further than to admit that it may join the House in directing the President of the Senate, and determining how the vote shall be counted. In Mr. POTTER'S view, the Democratic House is everything, the Republican Senate a mere cipher. Not only is the Senate set aside, but the plainest terms of the Constitution treated as null and void. There is no plainer provision in the organic law than this—that the certificates must ALL be opened and the votes counted. The Constitution does not devolve upon the House the duty of choosing a President until it has been formally ascertained by a count of all the votes cast by the electoral colleges, that neither of the candidates voted for has a majority. Until that fact is ascertained—and it can be determined in no other way than by a full count—the House cannot take the first step towards an election. But Mr. POTTER would not only strike down all constitutional barriers in the way of his plan, but—strangely enough for the mouthpiece of the State Rights Democracy—would set aside unceremoniously the will of the people of the several States as expressed through their electors, and duly signed and certified. It never seems to have occurred to this new interpreter of the fundamental law, that the Senate might go on, notwithstanding the revolutionary action of the House, and do its duty by counting up the votes and declaring the result. In that event, should the House go on and elect, there would not be two Presidents, but only a legal and an illegal claimant for the Presidential chair. This course might intensify party feeling, and therefore lead to more serious embarrassments, but it would never make Mr. TILDEN President. A little reflection will serve to convince any one that the position taken in the letter is wholly untenable, and contradictory in its own terms. The idea, for instance, that the Senate can do nothing without the concurrence of the House, while the House can determine, without regard to the Senate, when the contingency has happened calling for its independent action, is not only contradictory but absurd. In a word, the scheme is not only detestable but revolutionary, and if it has the sanction of Mr. TILDEN the country will have greater cause than ever to congratulate itself upon the failure of the great Democratic conspiracy to seize the Government. If Mr. TILDEN is misrepresented by his friends in claiming that Mr. POTTER speaks his sentiments, we may expect a prompt denial and repudiation from him. If the revolutionary egg is POTTER'S own, perhaps no attempt will be made to hatch it; but if it has come from TILDEN'S nest, as the cackling indicates, let him own it openly.

THE little kingdom of Greece is now excited as it has not been before since the time of the revolution, the Eastern imbroglio being the cause. At first, and as long as the Servian news was unfavorable, the people kept quiet; but as soon as Russian aid in men, money and brains came to the rescue of Servia, the war fever began to rise in Greece. The opposition to the present ministry, seeing this, at once attacked the Government and declared for an armed neutrality; and when at last Europe waked up, and declared in behalf of the Sclave element in Turkey, the pressure upon the Government became so great that the Prime Minister advised public meetings among the people. So, beginning with Athens, meetings have been held in every nook and corner of the country, passing resolutions and sending copies of them to the Greek Government, to GLADSTONE and others, recommending preparations for war, and protesting against the neglect of the Greek population in Turkey and of its rights. The Government has asked for a loan of $10,000,000, proposing an increase of taxes as security. It hopes to procure the loan from the country, as there is hardly a possibility that it could be obtained from abroad on account of the abnormal state of the old foreign debt. Should the war continue, and the Christians in Turkey prove victorious, it is extremely doubtful whether Greece could be kept in check. The Turks are doing much harm to the Greeks in Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus, and they are grinding the Cretans down with a remorseless despotism. Every day accounts are received of terrible cruelties perpetrated by these barbarians upon the Hellenic peoples. In the threatened contest, with Russia as the main factor operating against the Turk, it will be impossible for Greeks to live in peace with these barbarians. The Greek feeling of revenge and desire for freedom in the Turkish provinces named, which constituted an important part of old Greece, will certainly have earnest expression if the war is to go on. It is to be hoped that the course of Greece may be such as to reflect credit upon the historic heroism of the people, and that it may also redound to her material advantage.

THAT foreign rascality is fully equal to the worst form of American dishonesty, is quite evident from the financial scandal now engrossing public attention in France. The story, as related by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, is substantially as follows: In 1871, when the THIERS party were so anxious to get Germans out of France by immediate payment of their demands for indemnity, a tax upon lucifer matches was devised and put into force. Each box of 100 matches was required to pay a tax of three centimes, and each box of 125 matches, five centimes, equal to one cent. The revenue from this source not reaching the expectation of the Finance Minister, he accepted an offer from a celebrated firm of wax-taper manufacturers to pay the State 16,000,000 francs a year upon condition that they were allowed a complete monopoly of the match trade in France. All the small match factories having been bought out by the State, and the new company created by law, it commenced business upon a capital of 40,000,000 francs. In a kilogramme—two pounds—there are 3,500 matches, the two pounds being sold for two francs. It cost the company one franc ninety-six centimes to manufacture them, and counting interest and the fifteen per cent. to be taken off for the trade, the company lost twenty-four centimes, or nearly five sous, on every box containing two pounds of wood matches. The difference was made up by abstracting a number of matches, selling 2,700 for two pounds instead of 3,500, the public thus losing 800 matches in each large box by the monopoly. But this was not enough, and the company made its matches so cheap and poor that four or five were wasted for every one that produced a light. The first year the company paid its 16,000,000 of francs to the State and distributed a dividend of ten per cent., gained by speculations upon the Bourse. The second year it was found that, instead of selling sixty milliards, it was impossible to count upon the sale of more than from twenty to twenty-two milliards. Then came clamors and recriminations, with charges of fraud and contraband manufacture. The monopoly then obtained six laws from the Assembly to protect its rights, and a large force of inspectors and detectives was organized to stop the smuggling and the contraband manufacture, and there was given the police power of entering houses, of entering complaint against individuals and of seizing at once all matches which did not bear the monopoly stamp. This finally became vexatious. Several persons resisted these agents, denying their pretended rights, and constant quarrels were the result, the matches meanwhile becoming so poor and so dear that no one would use them when it could be helped. Smokers had their briquets, by which a fire could be easily obtained, while the country people went back to flint and steel, with a wisp of tow steeped in sulphur. In a year's time matches went out of fashion, and the great match company suspended payment. The monopoly, however, still exists, and the question now agitating France is as to what is to be done with it.

THE Democrats are exceedingly fond, in their strictures on the Republican party, of reverting to the "golden era" of "Jacksonian Democracy." A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, moved thereto by the recent death of the elder BLAIR, indulges in some interesting reminiscences concerning that auriferous age, showing that JACKSON carried the doctrine of party absolutism in the Government and personal imperialism in the party as far, under the circumstances, as the Napoleonic party did in France, and that he was prevented only by the forms of the Constitution from establishing an imperialism in the Government; that, so far as his personality could make the Government imperial under the Constitution he made it so, and that his "personal" government and his obstinate confidence in his own ignorance injured the country as much as a war, a pestilence or a famine. The writer says:

The practice of removals of faithful and capable officers, to make places for personal supporters, which was invented by Jefferson, was by Jackson elevated to a principle, which was expressed in the pirate motto that the spoils of the vanquished belong to the victorious party, and was carried out by the indiscriminate dismissal of all officers to give places to his supporters. The correlative doctrine of rotation in office was invented at the same time to support the other. These started the Government down the steep road of degradation. They are now universally recognized as the very virus of corruption of Government and people.

This is a chapter of the history of the country under the administration of him who is regarded by his party as the greatest of Democratic Presidents, and on the part of that party which the Democrats of to-day—as ignorant of the history of their country as of unexplored Africa—are wont to refer to as the time when the country prospered under the rule of the Democratic party.

Jackson went out of office before the consequences of his destructive reign had been fully realized. But the universal distress caused a popular uprising, such as had never before been seen in our politics. This defeated VAN BUREN, and brought in HARRISON by a vast popular majority.

Such was the man whom the Democrats still delight to honor, and whose administration is by them considered the model one in our national history!

PERSONAL.

The Duchess of Aosta, wife of ex-King Amadeus, died from a malady the germs of which were laid by "the anxieties of precarious royalty." So says a foreign journal.

The most horrible death on record is that reported of a French convict who attempted to escape from Cayenne. He became entangled in the river weeds and was *eaten alive by the crabs* which swarm in those waters.

The most eccentric election bet yet made was by two members of the Massachusetts Senate. The loser is to furnish the other with a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, and to celebrate the anniversary himself with a meal of cold potatoes.

A newly married pair were on their way to Philadelphia from Buffalo on the Erie Railway cars one night last week, when the husband took from his pocket a roll of brown paper, which the bride snatched and threw out of the window, remarking: "You said you'd quit chewing tobacco when I married you." As gently as he could under the circumstances the husband remarked that the brown paper contained, not tobacco, but $100 in bills.

A new Peter the Hermit has appeared in Russia in the person of Alexander Proinoffchikoff, an ex-Captain of the Guards, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Moscow. It is said he is employed under the highest official auspices in inflaming the populace to the requisite pitch of fury which the Russian Government may care to cultivate in support of the official policy in the Eastern question. He has come to conceive, or pretend, that he has a special mission from Heaven to rouse the Russian people for a crusade against the Turks.

George Essex Montifex, Lord Drummond—the heir to enormous wealth—is said to be now a voluntary exile on Long Island, inhabiting a wornout cottage at Brook Haven. He will not attain his majority till September, 1877. Five years ago he eloped from his grandfather's house with a woman who served there in a menial capacity. He gave much offense by the *mesalliance*, and was offered forgiveness if he would renounce his low-born wife. To this latter proposition his sufficient answer was: "George Drummond, Esq., Earl of Perth, etc., etc.: Go to ——."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He who would know how hard the times are now
Need only watch Democracy, we trow;
As each vexed question doth arise to plague it,
Its organs cry: "The neatest way's to beg it."

Bull-dozing is a new name for nullification.

The *Post* is gradually working back to 1861.

A gamblers' war would be a new thing under the sun.

The Democratic party is dying "like the scorpion girt with fire."

A through car once a week from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida, is talked of.

Hang to your old hats. If the election bets are declared "off," the old hats will remain "on."

British journalism is being written up in book form by Cornelius Walford, the insurance writer and cyclopedist.

Chicago has 653 teachers for 21,637 pupils in private schools, and 700 teachers for 43,105 pupils in public schools.

The Health Department of this city keeps too many men sitting around in its office instead of smelling around in alleys.

Philadelphia is to have a Cotton Exchange. That port possesses many advantages for the export of this important staple.

A gratifying revival has taken place in the export of petroleum from Philadelphia, 125,000 barrels having been shipped within the past week.

American pianos are becoming very popular in Europe, and the largest sales are of the one which took the first premium at the Centennial.

Turkeys are beginning to grow astonished at the liberality of man with his cornmeal, wheat and grits, boiled potatoes, onion peels, etc.

The old English game of "hare and hounds" has been revived at Harvard College. About thirty students took part in a four-mile run last Friday.

The social question has at last its organ, a periodical called the *Continental Bulletin*, published at Neufchatel, Switzerland. Its aim is the abolition of prostitution.

The Chief of the Cherokee Nation demands that so much of the track of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad as has been laid in the Nation be taken up.

Caleb Cushing's neighbors say it is doubtful if he returns to Spain, his professional services are so much demanded by parties who have important cases to be tried.

The departure of passengers from San Francisco, by sea and land, for the first ten months of this year, was 43,200, as compared with 35,800 in 1875. The increase is largely due to Centennial travel.

The champion virtuous young man lives in Bridgeport, Conn. The other night three young men dragged him into a saloon against his will, and upon his complaint warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The New York and New Jersey tunnel is to be rapidly pushed forward. With one highway over the East river and another under the North river, two very important avenues of escape from that city will be supplied.

If the Philadelphians who are suing for an injunction against the ringing of the bells of St. Mark's church gain their case in court, there will spring up a full crop of such suits in many cities throughout the country.

The penetration of foreign commerce into China has been extended seven or eight hundred miles by the opening of three additional ports, as a compensation for the murder of Mr. Margary, the English commercial explorer.

A New York inventor claims to have "utilized the principle of a thunder-storm," and he has attached it to a steam engine operating through an auxiliary cylinder with so much success that he has doubled the effectiveness of the engine. Where's Keely?

A "Women's Printing Society" has been organized in London for the purpose of giving girls an opportunity to learn the type setters' trade. After a month's trial the girls enter upon a three years' apprenticeship, during which small but increasing weekly wages are paid.

Utah now contains, besides Mormonism, some ninety mining districts, and some 10,000 people engaged in mining. The mines and improvements are valued all the way from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, and the annual yield of lead, silver and gold has reached $5,000,000.

A recent letter from the Venezuelan gold mines states that Philadelphia and New York are working fifty-seven of one hundred and forty-four stamps at Guayana, where some of the companies have realized and are realizing more than one hundred per cent. profit from gold mining.

Iron has entered the souls of the cabbage raisers of Chezzetcooke, N. S., and a cry has gone up out of their mouths for "protection" against the competing cabbage raisers of Lunenburg, in the same province, who are flooding the Halifax market with their homely but wholesome vegetables.

An eminent Englishman affirms that the worst case of small-pox can be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals, when cold, he says, is a certain remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering.

In Southern Utah, from a silver mine of considerable depth, petrified wood is taken, in which there is chloride of silver worth nearly $1,000 a ton. The formation is sandstone, out of which horn silver is taken. This shows that the deposit of the silver was made subsequent to the surrounding of the wood by the sand that afterward became the sandstone.

THE New York *Evening Post* has been examining the majorities claimed in various parishes in Louisiana by the Democratic State Committee, and compares them with the returns from the same parishes in 1874, as reported by the "Democratic Conservative State Committee," and with returns in 1872, as returned by the board of that year. The *Post* says:

"An examination of these tables discloses two curious facts. The first is that Democrats, both this year and in 1874, in making out their net majority in the State, leave the Republican majority in the counties now conceded to the latter party nearly the same as that which was reported by the Returning Board in 1872, the Democratic majority in the State being claimed on the reported Democratic gains in counties which are now reported to have given Democratic majorities. Thus, the total Republican majority in the twenty-six counties in which Republican majorities are this year conceded varies only 901 votes from the net Republican majority reported by the Democratic committee in these counties in 1874, and only 391 votes from the total Republican majority in these counties announced by the Returning Board in 1872. On the other hand, in the counties which the Democrats assert that they have carried this year, their net majority, as claimed, is larger by 1,265 than it was placed by the Democratic committee in 1874, and larger by 21,844 than it was placed by the Returning Board in 1872. These figures, if correct, indicate that Democratic "influence" is very powerful when it gets the upper hand.

"A still more curious fact discernible from these tables remains to be noted. This is, that she 8,154 majority for Tilden which the Democratic committee now claim is more than secured by the Democratic gains which they report in six parishes in which they now claim majorities, but in which they conceded Republican majorities in 1874. The following table shows the majorities now claimed by the Democrats in these six parishes, and the Republican majorities conceded in them to the Republicans in 1874:

Parishes.	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.	Dem. gain.
East Baton Rouge	990	990	1,650
East Feliciana	1,743	841	2,384
West Feliciana	965	359	1,324
Grant	150	36	185
Morehouse	923	363	980
Ouachita	1,070	192	1,998
Total	5,711	4,017	8,728

"As a matter of interest, we place by the side of these figures the census returns of these counties in 1870:

	Whites.	Negroes.
East Baton Rouge	6,471	11,345
West Feliciana	4,106	9,393
East Feliciana	4,583	8,916
Grant	2,067	2,439
Morehouse	3,912	6,775
Ouachita	3,759	7,823

"If the Democrats shall secure the vote of the State for their Presidential candidate, they ought certainly to have the names of these six parishes engraved on their banners."

The Greensburg, Pa., *Argus* says: Apollo now presents an animated appearance consequent upon the starting up of the rolling mill, which has been idle for over a year. Some seventy-five men and boys who have baen idle for that length of time have now profitable employment, which bids fair to continue permanently, as the firm have orders ahead for all the iron they can make for some time to come. One Eastern and one Western firm are anxious to purchase the entire production of the mill, for the sheet iron that has been manufactured there is considered the best ever made in the United States, adapted especially for stamping. The firm also propose to manufacture genuine Russian sheet iron (not the imitation), as Mr. Rodgers claims to possess the secret of making it, he having made a trip to the penal colony of Siberia, and there, at the risk of his life, witnessed the entire process and learned the ingredients employed. The privilege of entering Siberia is granted to but a few favored ones. Mr. Rodgers was granted a passport through the influence of ex-Governor Curtin, while Minister to St. Petersburg. The old gas wells will shortly be cleaned out, and they expect to get an abundance of gas to run the mills. In these hard times, with such a depression in the iron market, it is pleasant to note the bright prospects assured to the Apollo mill. The new firm consists of Rogers, Laufman & Co., Mr. Rodgers and son (who formerly owned the mill), Mr. P. H. Laufman, the hardware merchant of Pittsburgh, and Mr. McElroy, formerly of McElroy & Dickson. Some fifty tons of iron have been made already and will be shipped immediately, while numerous orders remain for what will be made in six months to come. The mill is running night and day.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their facilities for placing publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the circulation of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they inquire valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, and insist upon fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the favorable rates of their publications *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, removes the pains and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic, there is no medicine in the market equal to Kunkel's wine made from the finest and purest Peruvian Bark salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Dock.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a vigorous feeling?
If you do, get KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and there are a number of imitations offered to the public. I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine, which is manufactured by E. Kunkel, and having his name and signature on the cork of every bottle. The counterfeits are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks well for its favor. Sold only by druggists. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all, complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 338 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all or-Stomach Worms, call or write and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. Thaw, Jr., A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN WISEMAN.....GEO. L. McGILL.

WISEMAN & McGILL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,
NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

COMFORT, SAFETY, RELIEF, AND CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Made in every desirable pattern,—light, cool, cleanly, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or padding appliances,—used in bathing. Always reliable. Avoid imitations. Genuine stamped "L. R. Seeley." Estab'd, 1847 Chest, St., Phila., and 683 Br'dy, New York. (opp. Grand Central Hotel.) Correct adjustment. Experienced Lady attendance. MWF

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 22, 1876.

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

New Dress Goods, Etc,
Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18½c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Overshirting.
At 18½c, special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.

At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket Cloth Goods
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line choice Brocades.

At 20 and 22 Cents,
Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 38c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.

At 50c to $1 50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of

Low and and Medium Priced,
suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.

At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.

At 85c to $3 50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.

At $1 to $2 50,
Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.

☞ Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS!
AT
LOW PRICES!
James Caldwell & Co.,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
MONDAY, NOV. 20TH.
CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS!
From 20 cts. a Yard Upward,
including some at less than half the price same goods sold at last season.

Unusual Good Bargains
IN FINE
Cashmeres & Merinoes
FINEST QUALITIES OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Offered at the Lowest Prices.
LATEST DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES IN
Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloaks!
New Matalasse Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloakings!
New Choice Stock of Fine Furs!
Seal Sacques!
Ladies' Fur Hats!
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Country and Eastern Blankets.
Best Red Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Housekeeping Dry Goods!
Of Every Description
At Prices Satisfactory to Buyers.

MOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post office and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

"STAR" BRAND!
Live Goose Feathers!
(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)
I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.
After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the superiority of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have my name on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.
The consuming public, who are the best judges of merit and of their own wants, have passed the verdict that the Star brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail trade have been compelled to procure them for their customers.
Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and neatness of packages, have secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purchased with great care, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. To secure this, the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others that may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.
The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.
Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.
Respectfully Yours,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.
$3,250.40
Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for
$700.
And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.
A Printed List,
Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

HANDASYDE'S COMPOSITION,
For the Removal and Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.
Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
J. J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 22, 1876.

William Semple,
165, 167

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 23, 1876.

One of the results which seems likely to follow the formation of the American Bankers' Association is a concerted movement for the reduction of the taxes which banking institutions are now required to pay. The claim of the bankers is that the taxes which they are now compelled to pay are inequitable and excessive; that they are the same rates which were imposed during the war period of expansion when their profits were such that the taxes could be paid without injury to the banks that in no other country are banks taxed as in this country; and finally, that the approaching resumption of specie payments will put additional burdens upon them which will make banking operations almost impossible unless some relief from taxation is afforded.

A summary of the taxes which banks are compelled to pay may be useful in this connection. The national banking act imposed four different taxes upon the institutions organized under its provisions. *First*, a tax of one-half per cent. upon their capital, less the amount invested in United States bonds; second, a tax of one-half per cent. on their deposits; third, a tax of one per cent. on their circulation; and fourth, a tax upon their dividends, corresponding to the income tax. The last burden has been removed. All the others remain. Corresponding national taxes were imposed upon banks other than national; in these moneyed institutions are subject to further taxation upon their shares under the laws of the several States where they do business. It appears to be the intention of the association to submit to State taxation, and seek relief only from Congress. It is the reasonable course; first, because it will bring the whole subject to the notice of the public, and elicit intelligent criticism; and second, because the relief obtained would apply equally to all banking institutions, which would not be the case if relief were sought from the several States.

There is a very general impression that the privileges of the national banks, more particularly with regard to circulation, are such as to fully compensate for the taxes which are imposed upon them. While there may once have been some force in this idea, there is less now. That privilege was at one time confessedly valuable, and so long as it was, there was manifest propriety in taxation proportioned to the value of the franchise. But the time when the privilege was very valuable was when the market price of United States bonds was very much less than it has been for some time past, and when, consequently, a much smaller investment was required to obtain a given amount of circulation. The fact that the banks have given up over $52,000,000, or nearly ten per cent of their circulation, since January 14, 1875, is pretty conclusive evidence that the value of the circulation franchise is less than supposed. When the facts of the case are fully investigated we think it will be found that the taxes of the banks are about as somewhat reduced. It should be clearly borne in mind that banking is a perfectly legitimate business and should not be made to pay heavier taxes than any other classes of business in which equal amounts of capital are engaged. Whether the present will be the most favorable time for the banks to make a movement for such a reduction as they contemplate may be an open question; but we shall hope for a fair hearing and just decision on the subject.

—The efforts to form a combination among the savings banks of New York for the reduction of interest in deposits have failed. What combination could not do, hard times may effect. As exchange states that the difficulty of finding employment for deposits in the past year will lead many of the New York banks to make reduced dividends of interest. Those that are the most conservatively managed will certainly do so, as it is their practice to divide only what they earn. It appears that some of the banks that have been dividing 5 and 6 per cent. have made it up out of their surplus. *Bonds and Stocks* states that the rumor that the savings banks had agreed to reduce their rate of interest to four per cent. found no satisfactory foundation on inquiries made by a representative of that paper. Mr. W. H. Macy, President of the Seamen's Saving Bank, of Wall street, said: "We have made no motion in that direction. I heard of this thing several days ago, and have seen the presidents of the other leading savings banks, and they say they meditate no such action. We shall continue to pay the usual rate of interest, and there is nothing in the present or immediate future to make us change our habit." In conversation with Wall street brokers, the *Herald* reporter learned that there was no likelihood of a reduction in the savings banks' rate of interest.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company make the following exhibit of business for the month of October, 1876:

Gross earnings	$387,228 02
Gross expenses	182,855 83
Net earnings	$154,367 19
Net earnings October, 1875	120,264 94
Increase	$34,102 28

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 24, 1876.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117¾	117¾	.....	117¾
5-20's, 1865	112¾	112¾	.....	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	113	.....	113
5-20's, 1867	116	116	.....	116½
5-20's, 1867, reg	115¼	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	.....	.....
10-40's	114¾	114¾	.....	114¾
10-40's, coupon	114¾	114¾	.....	114¾
Currency 6's	122	122	.....	122
New 5 per cent	112	112½	.....	112½
Western Union	77	77	.....	77
Quicksilver	14	14	.....	14
Pacific Mail	37	37	.....	37
Panama	135	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	103½	.....	.....	103½
Wells-Fargo Express	96	.....	.....	96
American Express	61	.....	.....	61
United States	84	.....	.....	84
New York Central	102½	102½	.....	102½
Erie	22	22	.....	22
Erie preferred	43	43	.....	43
Michigan Central	87½	87½	87½	87½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	72	72	72	72
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	88½	.....	.....	88½
Chicago & Rock Island	93	.....	.....	93
Do. preferred	98½	.....	.....	98½
Pittsburgh	93	.....	.....	93
Fort Wayne	101½	.....	.....	101½
Ohio and Mississippi	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	96	96	.....	96
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	136
Canada Southern	43½	43½	43½	43½
Hannibal & St. Joe	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
C. C. C. & I.	84	.....	.....	84
Del., Lack. & West	95	.....	.....	95
N. Carolinas, Ass't	32½	.....	.....	32½
N. Carolinas, Cons	32½	.....	.....	32½
Missouri 6's	103½	.....	.....	103½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	45¾
Reading	.....	.....	24
United Co.'s of N. J.	139	137	.....
Phila. Trade & Bunkin	84	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley	49	49½	.....
Central Transportation	39¾	40	.....
C. & A. L. Steamboat	50	.....	.....
Northern Pacific bonds	13½	14	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $62,000. Customs receipts $254,000. Clearings $22,-000,000. Sterling 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾. Carrying rates ½, 1, 1½ and 2per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. Railroad bonds firm in late dealings; St. Louis and Iron Mountain firsts rose to 101, Union Pacific land grants to 101, sinking funds to 91¾. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds to 88 and Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis division, to 72. State bonds quiet but dull and prices nominal. The stock market, after frequent spasms of firmness and depression, closed active, unsettled and lower and very much in favor of the bear party. The general list was affected by alternately favorable and unfavorable reports concerning the railroad war. Coal stocks advanced sharply, but lost a portion of the improvement at the close. On the recent decline in coal some short interest was made in these stocks, and to day when Delaware, Lackawanna and Western boomed it 6 per cent. New Jersey Central at 1 16, and Delaware and Hudson Canal at ½, there was a demand to cover, which carried prices up rather. After this demand to close up Central rose three per cent., selling up to 74 and closing at the highest figure; Lackawanna and Western advanced to 71¾, declined to 69¾, and closed at 70; Delaware and Hudson Canal rose to 71 and the close was offered at 70¾; New Jersey Central reached 34½ and finally sold at 34¼; Lake Shore rose to 57¾, fell off to 56¾, and finally sold at 57; Michigan Central, after selling to 43¾, declined to 42½ and recovered to 43⅝; Pullmans were weak, commun declining to 19½, and preferred to 32½. Northwestern common rose to 33¾, and closed at 33½; Western Union fell off to 77½; Pacific Mail to 24¾, Rock Island to 93¾, and Northwestern preferred to 57¾. New York Central advance to 103 and closed at 102¾. Transactions aggregated 147,000 shares, of which 1,900 were Erie, 62,500 Lake Shore, 7,000 St. Paul, 5,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,900, Western Union, 33,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central and 15,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	77¾	Book Island	93¾
Quicksilver	10¾	St. Paul	19¾
Do. preferred	36	Do. preferred	68½
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	20¾
Mariposa	4½	Do. preferred	6½
Do. preferred	8½	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo Ex.	96	Do. preferred	16
American Express	61¼	Chicago & Alton	96¾
United States Ex.	86½	Do. preferred	108
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Erie	22	Del. & Lack.	95¾
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel.	14¾
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	8
Michigan Central	42¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Panama	135	Indiana Central	8
Lake Shore	56¾	Do. preferred	18
Illinois Central	73¾	Chicago & Alton	96¾
Chev. and Pitts.	88¼	Central Pac. bonds	107½
Northwestern	33½	Union Pac. bonds	105½
Do. preferred	57¾	Del. Lack. & West.	103¾
Cin. C. & I.	84	Ten 5's consols	91¾
N. J. Central	34		

GOVERNMENTS.

5-20's, 1865	112¾	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	116¼	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1868	117¾	Currency 6's	123½
5-20's, 1867, reg	115¼		
New 5's	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, November 23, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £45,000 the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £49,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to the liabilities is 54½ per cent. The steamship City of Richmond, which sailed for New York to-day, took $750,000 in specie. Consols 96 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; do. 1867, 106; 10-40's 103½; new 5's 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 23.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 5,810,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 104 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 23.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Gold 110½@110¾. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 8@8¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, November 23, 1876.

A fair business was transacted in most departments of wholesale trade to-day, but no very marked activity was to be reported. Prices generally remain steady, was in nearly all respects we have to report a continuance of the former condition of affairs.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,137	Apples, bbls	145
Corn, bus	1,392	Cheese, pkgs	110
Wheat, bus	320	Butter, pkgs	58
Rye, bus	0	Hay, tons	22
Oats, bus	4,370	Hay, bales	30
Potatoes, bus	2,500		

The quotations given in the following reports are for prices ruling in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet with rather limited receipts and a firm feeling among holders. Wheat is steady and unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at 94@96 per bushel; amber at 97@98; white at 98@100 cents. Corn is still quiet but steady. We quote shelled at 50@53c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed; 50@52c for white; and 48@50c for inferior. Oats are rather firmer, with receipts somewhat limited. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is in fairly supply and steady at 70@75c. Barley is somewhat nominal, but is not quotably lower. We quote prime for good to choice spring, 90@95c; and for fancy to choice fall, 95@$1 00. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—Ruling with a fair jobbing demand. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50; No. 2 white wheat flour $6 50@7 00; No. 1 prime red wheat flour $6 50@7 00; No. 2 prime red wheat flour $5 50@6 00. In case lots, barrel, the following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@7 00; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 50; Minnesota, $6 50@7 00; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c per bushel; rye flour $5 50@6 00. Barrels for rye flour $4 50@4 75 per barrel.

HAY—Unchanged in supply and the market is unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands at $16 00@17 00, according to conditions. From store the usual advance is obtained.

STRAW—Is in moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and ship stuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The demand is perhaps a little better but the stock is more than ample for all requirements and the market is unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl. Baled from first hands at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—In fair demand at 200@250 ₱ bu.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm market. We quote at $1 70@1 75 per bushel for navy, with some quotations of choice at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is active. The rates current are the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 5½@6c ₱ lb; brush that will work up 3½@4c; medium green 4½@5c; red-bopped, $50@60 per ton; not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The demand for choice table grades is active, and values on such grades rule very firm tendency. Low grades, however, continue rather dull and sluggish. We quote primes to choice solid packed tubs at 30@31c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 00@3 25 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—The market is moderately active and steady with a fair volume of receipts. We quote New York factory at 13@13½c in round lots; jobbing at 13½@14c New Ohio flat at 12½@13c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices ranged at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel; $2 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—There is moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $7 00@8 00, barrel included, for common to prime fresh stock.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $7 00@8 00, barrel included, for common to prime as to quality.

FEATHERS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote: Extra live geese, 65@70c ₱ lb; fair to good, 55@60c; mixed lots, 45@50c; duck, 30@35c; crow, 15@20c.

FISH—The market is moderately active with a good and unchanged demand. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 mackerel	25 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	15 00	Lge Georges cod	6
No. 2 mackerel	11 50	Shad, ₱ lb	8
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
No. 3 shore, ₱ bbl	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are quoted as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 40; London layers, new, $3 25; Valencias, new, 10@12 ₱ lb; whole deer 10@12c per ₱. Quails $2 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie hens $1 50 per dozen.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20@22c.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at 15@16c ₱ bushel; Brazils, small, at 11c; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 25@1 50.

OYSTERS—Are at study at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are ruling with a good supply. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7@8c; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Ducks 75@90c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts are considerably larger and the market shows an easy tendency, though not quotably lower. Sales on track were quoted at 60@70c for good to choice peachblows. Business from store is steady and unchanged at 75@80c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 65@70c; early rose at 75@85c; Burbanks at $3 50@4 00. ₱ barrel.

ONIONS—There is a moderate demand at 1½@1½c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 1½@1½c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market is still rather quiet with prices remaining as quoted yesterday. A rather limited business may be expected until the new crop of hog products gets fairly into market. Receipts are light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7½@8c ₱ lb; short rib sides 10@10½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c.

HAMS—Are in fair demand and steady at 14c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½@14c; New York sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 11½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱ 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¾c ₱ lb; in 3-5 caddies 14¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14 ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 14¾c ₱ lb; in ½-lb pails 15¾c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11½c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote **best make of extra** at 65c per gallon; current makes of extra at 55@57c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; winter, off, white winter, 60@65c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 9@9½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5½@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market for staple groceries is steady and moderately quiet. Prices are unchanged in all important respects, the situation in regard to the leading staples being as reported yesterday. We quote prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	12 @12¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Standard B	11½@12
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11½@11¾
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10½@10¾
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Yellow	10 @10½
Low grades	18 c	Franklin, B 1000	12½
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	10½@10¾
Rio, in papers	20@23c	Cut Loaf	12½@13
21 grades do	24 c	Crushed	12½@13
Rio, in bulk	21 c	Powdered	12 @12½
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	11½
Java, in bulk	30 c	Confectioners' A	11½
Teas.		Strv ch. N. O.	38@40c
Young Hyson	25@41 00	Prime	35@38c
Gunpowder	25@41 00	Fancy	45@50c
Imperial	30@32	Choice, new crop	55@60c
Japan	26@32	N. O	25@28c
Souchong	28@32	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Souchong	28@32	Sugar drips	55@60c
Soaps.		Lower grades	50@55c
Irish scap, ₱ box	4 20	*Starch.*	
B. S. Soap, ₱ box	3 75	Pearl	8½@8½c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver glass	9½c
Gold do	6 25	Corn	7½@10c
Extra clycerine do	6 75	*Spices (whole).*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	6	Cloves	45 c
Turpentine, gallon	40 c	Allspice	15 c
California, ₱ box	4 00	Cassia	32@35 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in kegs	6½@6¾c	Pepper	25 c
Bi-carb, in ½ kegs	6¾c		
Bi-carb in papers	6¾c	Choice Carbs	6¼@7 c
Candles.		Plains	6 @7½c
Star, full wt	16 c	Sangoon	7 c
Star, short wt	15 c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	10@12c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a good and unchanged prices

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hmd	Dir.	Miles per hour	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.068	35	77.5	W.	8	Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.005	39	59	S. W.	6	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.052	32	70	W.	10	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.054 Highest thermom. 40
Mean thermom.....35.5 Lowest thermom.. 32

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
November 23, 1876, 10:45 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 34; R.: clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 29; N.: clear.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 25; R.: clear.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 49; W.: fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 37; W.: clear.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 27; S. E.: clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 40; S.: clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 33; N.: clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 46: clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 35; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 26: cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 32; W.: cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 5 ; S.: it. rain.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 3: cloudy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 58; N.: clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 57; N. W.: clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 29; N.: clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 44: fair.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 35; N.: clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 44; N. E.: fair.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 28; E.: clear.

For a Worrying Cough
or any throat or lung trouble, use at once Dr. Jaynes Expectorant. MWF

For Fresh Candies
nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Boarding House Robbery.

A young man giving the name of Harry Allen engaged boarding at Mrs. Kappel's on Smithfield street on Wednesday. The same evening he went through a room occupied by Adam Linderman and a friend, and carried off an overcoat and other articles. He immediately pawned the coat at Belman's for $4 80. The coat was recovered by the owner but the thief is at large.

The Allegheny Election Muddle.

Wm. B. Rodgers, Esq., City Solicitor of Allegheny, received yesterday a reply from Attorney General Lear to his inquiry as to the time when the new Councils should meet for organization, and when the election for Mayor should be held. The Attorney General says that the Councils shall meet for organization in January, but if it is deemed necessary they can reorganize on April in accordance with the act of 1875. The election for Mayor and members of Select Council must be held next February. An election for members of Common Council is unnecessary.

Another Confidence Game.

A man giving the name of Philip Davis yesterday purchased some $200 worth of stoves and fixings at A. Bradley & Co.'s and ordered them to be shipped to Parker's Landing, stating at the same time that he was an official of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He borrowed twenty-five cents from a clerk, and left, as he said, to visit a bank and draw some money. Suspicion being aroused, the firm telegraphed to Parkers and they received a reply that Mr. Philip Davis was there, and the would-be purchaser was in full custody. It seems that on election day the same individual purchased $15 worth of goods from the Eagle Cotton Mills, which were shipped to Parkers, but subsequently returned. The swindler was formerly employed on the railroad in some subordinate capacity. He is said to be about thirty-five years of age, small black mustache and goatee, and a broken nose. The man failed to return to Bradley's, and has not been arrested.

Matrimonial.

Yesterday morning, at Philadelphia, a young gentleman of Allegheny was married to an accomplished young lady of the Quaker City. The party of the first part is Mr. David W. Semple, eldest son of Wm. Semple, Esq., the great dry goods merchant of Allegheny, and the bride is Miss Adele E. Stilwell. The nuptial ceremonies were performed by Rev. Dr. Munshower at the Alexander Presbyterian church. The wedding party will arrive in this city this morning, and will have a reception at the residence of the groom's father, on Irwin avenue. Upon their arrival, the happy couple will be presented with several pieces of furniture of the most costly material and elegant and novel design. They were manufactured expressly for the occasion and are the gifts of the employees of the well known dry goods house of Semple *pere*. The presentation will be a very agreeable surprise to the parties. Mr. David Semple will also receive from the same source, a handsome cigar stand with three beautiful *meerschaum pipes* and *receptacles for cigars and matches*, as a token of high esteem. The young couple have the best wishes of their friends for a long and prosperous life journey.

Revival Meetings.

The twelfth meeting at the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, last evening, was characterized with even greater solemnity and earnestness than any previous meeting.

"The glory of a young man is his strength" was richly discoursed upon by Rev. Graves, showing the nobleness of the strength of a Christian young man in contrast to the strength of the worldly young man. After the sermon all men under forty years of age were requested to retire to the chapel with the Evangelist and pastor. Upwards of fifty hands responded. Between fifty and sixty arose for prayer for the first time, and such is the management of Rev. Graves as that nearly one hundred officers were secured in forty minutes. The meeting was one of deep solemnity.

Professor Leland conducted the inquiry meeting, at which a very large portion of the congregation remained.

Rev. B. F. Woodburn and Rev. J. King, of Allegheny, took part in the services and Bible readings.

The objectionable features of evangelical work are lost to the hearer who sits under the intense earnestness of this great and good man.

The Nation Trust Company.

George T. Oliver, Esq., Solicitor for the Dollar Savings Bank, was interviewed by a reporter yesterday, the object being to ascertain the condition of affairs as regarded negotiations between the bank and the Trust company stockholders for the loan of money wherewith to pay the city's claim. Mr. Oliver stated that so far as his bank was concerned everything was in a very satisfactory shape. In addition to some twenty thousand dollars previously loaned, the bank proposed to loan $118,000 to the Trust company stockholders upon mortgages. He had examined and reported favorably on mortgages to the value of this amount, except $28,000, which he had yet to examine, but had no doubt but they would be acceptable. It was of the opinion that he would have the work completed in a week, and that the contributing stockholders were acting in good faith in the matter of payment to the city, and the money raised on these mortgages was to be used solely for the payment of the claims against the Trust company. Mr. Oliver concluded by stating that he had been notified by attorneys of other institutions to which the stockholders had applied for money, that the sum desired was already raised, and he was of the opinion that as soon as the legal formalities could be settled the indebtedness of the Trust company would be wiped out.

Chicago Caramels.
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Our Anna.

I have been taken to task for criticising Anna Dickinson's acting while the audience was enthusiastic in its approval, breaking in upon the acts to applaud and calling her repeatedly before the curtain at the conclusion; so I went back to see whether the audience or I were right, and conclude that her admirers, as *Anna Boleyn*, are those who did not know her very well as Anna Dickinson, and that those who condemn her as an actress are those who knew her best as a lecturer. Had she come upon the stage unknown she would have had a grand success, but her personality has been too strongly impressed upon the American mind to make it easy for them to accept her in a new character, and no matter how thoroughly she may lose herself in her heroine of the hour, the people cannot take her, especially in the one so much weaker than herself.

As *Queen Catharine* in "Henry the Eighth," or *Meg Merrilies*, she might make folks forget Anna Dickinson, but as *Anne Boleyn* she can only get out of sight in the strong points, as when she confronts *Wolsey* or prepares for death. No one can believe she loves that young man with the sawdust legs in the first scenes, and no passion of any actress could dignify the absurdity of *Madge's* green satin robe in a country gentleman's house, or prevent folks laughing at its ague shiver as the young lady gets it and hurries across the stage to comfort her distracted mistress. That dress converts the close of the second act into a burlesque, but for this Miss Dickinson is not responsible. Her play and her rendering of it meets one's ideal of a young stage, and, as it is her present ambition to convert the theater into a school of morals, we cannot help bidding her God speed, and hoping that good folks will second her effort by giving her full houses.

As John Wesley captured the good tunes from the devil, so should good people rescue popular amusements from the power of evil. I should not bring a ghost all the way from Spirit Land to lift a piano, but if one should come for that purpose I should be glad to have him succeed, and would not have appointed Anna Dickinson to this field of labor, but wish her success in it.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Jordan Burnt Almonds.
McDyesle's, 15 Wood street.

THE CITY ELECTION.

No Common Councilmen to be Chosen Next February.

Correspondence Between President Negley, of Common Council, and Attorney General Lear.

The approach of the time for the annual city and ward election has occasioned considerable discussion as to what Councilmen are to be elected. It will be remembered that for the past two years these officers were elected one year in advance of the time of their taking their seats, and while an act was passed to cure the defect and change the time of organization, there have been several points in dispute. To settle the matter, Major W. B. Negley addressed a letter to Attorney General Lear, and we give the correspondence below. It will be seen by the reply received that the Attorney General holds that members of the Common branch should not be elected next February, but that one member from each ward should be elected to the Select branch, to take their seats on the 1st of January, 1878.

MAJOR NEGLEY'S LETTER.

PITTSBURGH, November 20, 1876.

Attorney General Lear:

DEAR SIR: By our city charter our Common Councilmen are elected annually, and, at least until the passage of the law hereafter mentioned, were required to organize on the first Monday after the first day of January in each year." But on the 20th day of March, 1875, the act of Assembly, No. 7, page 6 of the acts of 1875 was approved. The Councilmen that were elected February, 1876, organized the first Monday after the first day of January, 1876, and are still in office. On February 15, 1876, the regular election day for city and ward officers under the new Constitution, members of Common Council were elected for A. D. 1877. When do they organize under the act of March 19, 1875, and how long does the present Council exist? Respectfully,

W. B. NEGLEY,
President Common Council.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, November 21, 1876.

W. B. Negley, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 20th inst., is received. I cannot answer your inquiries officially for they do not belong to my department, but if I can assist you out of the difficulty it will afford me great pleasure to do so. The act of March 19, 1875, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That all members of Councils, and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday in April, shall continue in office from the date at which term would otherwise expire until the first Monday of April next ensuing thereto; and the terms of the successors shall begin on the first Monday of April, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case; and hereafter all elections for officers (offices) which will be vacant on the first Monday of April, shall be held on the third Tuesday in February next preceding thereto.

SECTION 2. That the members of the Legislative departments of the municipal governments of this Commonwealth hereafter elected, shall assemble in their respective places of meeting for the purpose of organization at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday in April each year; and that the Mayors of all the cities in this Commonwealth shall be inaugurated and take the official oath at twelve o'clock noon of the same day.

The two things which are provided for in this act are the extension of the terms of members of council and other officers thereafter to be elected to the first Monday in April following the date when they would otherwise have expired, and the election of all such officers at the February election immediately preceding the first Monday in April, at which their terms are to commence. These two provisions must be so construed as to have full operation with as little conflict with each other as possible. Among the officers falling under these provisions of the act are various portions of the State, by general and special laws, are those whose terms expire probably every month of the year.

I have made some effort, and with considerable success, to bring them all under the provisions of the act of March 10, 1875, in order that there may be a uniform system throughout the Commonwealth. The act is a good one, and should be reconciled with existing laws as far as possible. It requires a little time to accomplish the result, and